

1—American infantrymen in France entraining to take their places at the fighting front. 2—Survivors of the schooner Edward H. Cole, one of the victims of the submarine that raided American waters. 3—Airplane photograph of a French hospital on the Aisne near Soissons, showing its Red Crosses clearly on the roofs and the ground.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

### German Submarine Raid in Our Waters Fails to Terrorize American Nation.

### WAR SPIRIT IS STIMULATED

Splendid Work of Yankee Troops in Halting Hun Drive at the Marne—Enemy's Losses are Appalling—Renewal of Offensive is Expected.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany's utter inability to understand the spirit of the nations that oppose her was never better shown than in the raids made on American shipping in American waters by submarines. Their purpose could only be to terrorize the United States and thus check the flow of men and munitions to France. Their result, if Germany but knew it, could only be to inspire the nation to continue the sending of its armies across with uninterrupted speed and in every other way to do what is necessary to win the war. The net loss to America is the sinking of a dozen sailing vessels and two or three steamships; the net gain is a renewed determination to whip the Hun, and a large increase in the number of enlistments for the navy.

Germany attempted to terrorize England by Zeppelin raids on London, and the Englishmen merely turned out their lights and rushed by thousands to the recruiting offices. She tried to terrorize France by bombarding Paris with the "autoclave gun," if the Frenchmen grunted their teeth and swore to fight to the finish. Now she has tried to intimidate the Americans, and again she has failed miserably. In truth, the German policy of frightfulness has been a failure everywhere and from the beginning. Even mutilated and ravished Belgium still stands unafraid and steadfast to the cause of decency and righteousness.

The appearance of the submarine or submarines—their number is not known—off the New Jersey coast naturally revived the talk of the existence of U-boat bases on the Mexican coast. This is officially discredited by our navy department, though there is little doubt that Carranza and his crew would so assist Germany if they could. Their behavior and known predilections are not such as to delude anyone into belief in their neutrality. However, there was evidence that the raiding submarines had come direct from Germany, and as they have been out some time, they probably will soon return.

New York city indulged itself in a small scare over the chance that it might be bombed by an airplane carried by the U-boats. There was little danger of this, for a plane would take up too much space on the submarine, and moreover after a raid would be compelled to return to the vessel, thus revealing its location to the naval craft that have been scouring the Atlantic coast waters looking for it. The submarine is driven by Diesel engines that give it a wide radius, and carries guns with which it might shell coast cities.

Probably there will be more of these raids in the near future, but they must be accepted as incidents of the great war in which we are engaged—really small incidents that can have no influence on the outcome of the struggle. Some of them are likely to be directed against our troop transports, but this need cause little alarm because of the perfection of the convoy system. To guard the coast against attacks Secretary Baker has asked congress for \$16,000,000 for establishing balloon and seaplane stations, thirteen on the Atlantic and three on the gulf.

Over in France the Kaiser's third pretentious drive of the year came to a halt, at least for the time being, at the Marne, the Ourcq valley and the Oise. Early in the week several attempts to cross the Marne were repulsed with severe losses. In these actions American machine gunners supported by French infantry took a prom-

inent part and won the warm praise of the French and British by their gallantry and valor as well as by their excellent marksmanship. The Americans were called on to hold a bridge head near Chateau Thierry immediately on their arrival after thirty hours on the road in motortrucks. They took up their positions quickly and slaughtered the Huns who tried to cross. Under cover of this fire Yankee engineers successfully dynamited the bridges, and the machine gunners have since held the south bank and repulsed all attempts of the Germans to build new bridges. It is reported the Americans killed about 1,000 Germans at the bridge head, having themselves only one man killed and a few wounded.

In the Neully wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry, the American infantry had their chance, and three times they drove back desperate attacks of the Huns, their rifle fire being deadly. On the third assault they met the Germans in the open and put them to rout with the bayonet.

In what may be called their own sector, in the Lunerville region, the Americans carried out some highly successful operations.

The allies frankly admit that they are counting on the United States troops to save the day, and the tests to which the Yankees have been submitted show the trust of the British and French is not misplaced.

Failing to make further progress southward, the Germans turned the main force of their attacks on the western front of their salient, between the Aisne and the Marne. Here they found any advance still more difficult, and indeed at many points they were driven back some distance by the impetuous attacks of General Foch's troops. In that region the dense forests of Villiers-Cotterets and Neully offer the best of defensive positions for the allies, enabling them to move and concentrate their forces unseen by the enemy's aviators. The allied artillery, too, has been brought up with remarkable speed and is pouring a devastating fire into the Germans from well selected positions day and night. Along the line from the Marne northeastward to Reims the allied line was holding strongly, and the ancient cathedral city was still, rather unexpectedly, in the possession of the British.

The Germans made no claims to definite advances during the week, and their losses were growing so appalling that government officials in Berlin felt it necessary to speak of them apologetically, asking the people to consider the magnitude of the operations and of the stake.

Toward the end of the week there were signs that Von Hindenburg was preparing for a renewal of the drive on another part of the line, possibly in the Amiens sector, but the allied military authorities expressed satisfaction with the situation and confidence in their ability to meet any new attacks.

The German press was almost a unit last week in its calls for a peace offensive, but the papers and the factions they represent were as far apart as ever on the question of what Germany should state as her peace aims. The radical press still insists on the no annexation and no indemnity program, while the organs of the pan-German party blantly insist that the central powers are now in a position to make demands and to enforce them, and that though Germany entered the war in 1914 with no predatory purposes, it is now entitled to take what it desires to make up for its losses and to insure its future safety.

There is no longer any pretensions on Germany's part of treating the Russian provinces as any other than conquered territory, the treaty of Brest-Litovsk being now ignored. Neither is there any evidence that Germany is getting any benefit from those lands, for the food question is still driving the civilian population to distraction; and in Austria-Hungary the situation is far worse.

Greater Russia is actually starving, for the soviet government can procure no more food from the Ukraine, and in the Kuban and Don regions there are counter-revolutionary bands that keep things in a turmoil. The counter-revolution plot, the government says, spreads throughout the country and in consequence Moscow has been declared in a state of siege. It is reported the American govern-

ment is contemplating the extending of assistance to Russia in the way of assembling food supplies in Siberia and distributing them in European Russia.

In equally parlous state is Turkey, where famine is widespread and many of the poorest people are subsisting on chestnuts and pumpkin seeds. In some districts the troops have destroyed the crops though they themselves are on mighty short rations. Only the officers are well fed. With these food conditions, the steady advance of the British in Palestine and Mesopotamia and the growing strength of the Arab forces, there are evidences of the approaching break up of the Turkish empire. It has got nothing yet for all its efforts except certain oil districts ceded by Russia under compulsion, and the possession of these is threatened by the northward movements of the British expeditions.

The Italians kept on hitting hard at the Austro-Hungarian forces along the Piave line, and they heard undisturbed the muzzling of thirty enemy divisions at three points on that front for a resumption of the drive toward the plains. The Italian army is now in better condition than ever before and, with the help of the Americans, British and French, can be relied on to stop the expected offensive.

The supreme war conference of the allies at Versailles expressed its complete confidence in the ultimate defeat of the central powers and declared the allied people are "resolute not to sacrifice a single one of the free nations of the world to the despotism of Berlin." The premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy agreed on the creation of a united independent Polish state with free access to the sea as one of the conditions of a just peace, and adhered to the declaration of Secretary Lansing expressing sympathy with the national aspirations of the Czechs and Jugoslavs. This means, if it means anything, that Emperor Charles has lost his last chance to retain his empire entire by breaking away from Germany. It foretells the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary when peace is made, if not at an earlier date.

In the United States the U-boat raid served to impress the people with the pressing need of the conservation of wheat and sugar, especially. The former must be sent across the ocean in increasing quantities as our forces there grow rapidly greater; and sugar cannot be bought from Cuba because we must use all available shipping for the transportation of troops and munitions to Europe.

The fuel administration devoted its energies last week to urging the people to order their next winter's supplies of coal at once. There has been widespread complaint that the retailers cannot fill orders now, whether or not they are filled soon, will do much to stimulate production. There is plenty of coal if only it can be got out of the ground and if the railroad administration will find some way of supplying enough cars. The shortage of cars really is at the bottom of the whole trouble and will be to blame if the predicted coal famine materializes next winter.

The senate's attempt to stop the manufacture of beer and wine by means of an amendment to the emergency agricultural bill was blocked by the administration last week. Food Administrator Hoover opposed it because he believed it would put the nation on a "whisky, brandy and gin" basis with attendant evils far outweighing the small food savings that would result. President Wilson had told Senator Sheppard he would not forbid the use of foodstuffs in beer and wine unless Mr. Hoover regarded such a step necessary. The senate therefore receded from its position.

The week saw the registering of about a million young Americans who have become twenty-one years of age since last spring; and this registration probably will be repeated about once in three months. Provost Marshal General Crowder sent to the governors of all the states except Arizona orders for the mobilization of 200,000 more registrants between June 24 and 28, and 40,000 negroes were called from twenty states.

ber of members all other similar societies of a like title, being the largest secret society in the world, when its 726,000 women members, known as Daughters of Rebekah, are taken into account. Relying solely on a comparison as to male membership, the American Independent Order is easily the second largest.

After a long series of tests European oculists have decided that German Gothic type is less tiring to the eyes than Roman letters.

## U. S. MARINES FORCE HUNS BACK

Chateau Thierry Scene of Furious Fighting.

### MARINES START IN EARLY

Begin Attack At 3.45, Before Sunrise, And By 7.45 Attain All Their Objectives in Time For Breakfast—Gain 3 1/2 Kilometers.

American Army in Picardy.—American marines attacked the Germans at dawn and gained three and one-half kilometers over a four kilometer front and captured 100 prisoners in the Chateau-Thierry sector.

The French attacking at the same time on the left took 160 prisoners. The Americans now hold all the important high ground northwest of Chateau-Thierry.

The fight started at 3.45 o'clock and the Americans had attained all their objectives by 7.45 o'clock.

The Americans have been pressing the Germans so hard that the enemy has been forced to throw three new divisions of his troops in the line during the last three days.

The Americans are like tigers. Their commanders have all they can do to hold the men back. Even the wounded are enthusiastic and eager to fight. They are proud of their wounds.

A general who visited a field-dressing station said he was elated by the sight.

The Americans sang and whistled Yankee Doodle and cheered as they went over the top. They made their way swiftly through the German dead that lay strewn in No Man's Land.

In addition to prisoners, the Americans captured 10 machine guns. German prisoners said they had not been fed for four days, owing to the deadly fire from the French and American guns, which prevented the bringing up of supplies. These Germans were without helmets. They were tired of the war. They had been told that the British opposed them, as their commanders were afraid to let them know that it was the Americans.

The Germans were cleared out of Veuilly Wood also by the Americans, whose guns are thundering against the enemy. The fiercest fighting was in progress at last reports near Torcy, which lies about two and a half miles east of Veuilly.

The French attack was to straighten out the American line and it was a brilliant performance. In this they were assisted by the American forces. American infantry cleaned out one group of 35 Uhlans, who were mounted.

"Don't let one escape," shouted a big American. All but one was killed; he was captured. The Americans advanced in a solid phalanx, their strong, determined faces and great physique an inspiration to their gallant French comrades, who now regard them with brotherly affection.

On Tuesday the Americans faced a Saxon division; on Wednesday a guard division; Thursday a crack Prussian division and also a battalion of famous Jaeger sharpshooters. The Americans caught one scouting party of eight sharpshooters and killed them all.

Extraordinarily heavy railway train movements from the northeast to the westward in the rear of the enemy lines northwest of Toul were reported by the American patrols.

Aerial observers made similar reports, saying that at one time the flares from the funnels of the locomotives of several trains were visible simultaneously.

The trains, apparently headed in the direction of St. Mihiel, passed during the better part of the night.

### RIFLES FOR 2,000,000 MEN.

Over 1,500,000 Produced For Army Since U. S. Entered War.

Washington.—More than 1,500,000 rifles have been produced for the United States Army since this country entered the war, says an announcement by the War Department. Of this number, 1,140,595 are modified Enfields, 176,796 Springfield models of 1903 and 251,270 Russian rifles.

"Besides the rifles made since war was declared," said the announcement, "there are 600,000 Springfield models of 1903, in use. Only about one-half the soldiers in an army carry rifles. On this basis the Ordnance Department has enough rifles, Springfield and modified Enfields.

### CREEKS ON WAR PATH.

Anti-Draft Riots Break Out Among Indians And Three Whites Killed.

Henrietta, Okla.—Three white farmers have been killed and 200 Indians of the Creek Nation have armed themselves and taken refuge in the hills surrounding the old Hickory stamping grounds where the Crazy Snake uprising occurred 10 years ago, according to reports reaching here. The report of the triple killing could not be confirmed.

### MAKES NEW RIVETING RECORD.

Belfast Workman Drives 12,209 In Nine Hours.

Belfast, Ireland.—To drive 12,209 seven-eighths inch rivets in nine hours into a standard ship was the feat accomplished at the yards of Workman and Clark here Wednesday by John Omir, who last week beat the hour record for the United Kingdom. In his work Monday, Omir drove in more than a thousand rivets every hour and on two occasions passed the 1,400 mark.



## SIXTEEN DROWNED FROM CAROLINA

Survivors Tell of Fight With Storm and Death

### AN EMPTY BOAT RIDDLED

Nineteen Survivors Landed At Lewes Bring a Harrowing Tale Of The Sea—Caught In A Storm, Their Little Boat Capsized.

New York.—The toll of dead and missing from the raid of German submarines against shipping off the American Coast apparently stands at 58, all from the steamship Carolina, of the New York and Porto Rico line.

Sixteen of this number are known to have perished when one of the ship's boats capsized in a storm Sunday night after the vessel had been sunk. The fate of the others is not known but it is hoped they have been picked up by a passing ship and will reach shore safely.

Officials of the company have placed the number of passengers aboard of Carolina when she was attacked 125 miles off Sandy Hook at 220 and the crew at 130, making 350 in all. Captain Barbour of the Carolina reported to the company that he was on board the schooner Eva B. Douglas with 150 passengers and 94 of the crew.

A boat containing 28 survivors, 21 passengers and 7 of the crew, arrived at Atlantic City. Another lifeboat with 18 passengers and one member of the crew arrived at Lewes, Del., with the report that 16 of the 35, who had started from the ship, had lost their lives in the storm Sunday night. If the company's figures, as to the number aboard, the ill-starred liner are correct, this leaves 42 unaccounted for. That number might have been crowded into one lifeboat. The only possible clue to their fate was found in the fact that an empty boat marked with the name of the Carolina was picked up at sea by a British steamship. It had every evidence of having been riddled by gunfire. It may have carried the passengers and sailors who still are missing.

There was no official confirmation of a report that several bodies had been washed ashore at Beach Haven, N. J. The commander of the coast guard at that point refused either to deny or confirm the report and referred all inquiries to the Navy Department.

### FIGHT INDIAN FASHION.

From Tree To Tree Americans Drive Germans Through Woods.

Paris.—Wheel by wheel the French and American seventy-fives went into action on the crucial front between Soissons and the Marne and did terrific execution among the German hordes.

The French press acclaims the American's debut on the big battlefield with unbounded enthusiasm. Special French correspondents near the battle line describe admirably how the Yankees went into the fray without a moment's pause, though necessarily tired from their long march. On all sides the Americans are hailed as reserves of the first order.

American patrols and machine gunners instantly established contact with the American 75's and promptly joined in the rigging up and dispersing of the German columns.

The Americans fought in Indian fashion, from tree to tree, in the Neully Wood, making good use of grenades, pistols, bayonets and machine guns. Then they dashed up the northern edge of the wood and caught the retreating Germans. Hundreds of American guns immediately raised their ranges and caught the German reinforcements in their fire, while the Yankee infantry splashed through the Clignon River shouting "Stop and fight."

### ECONOMY PLEA BY M'ADOO

Loan Workers Urged To Make War Savings Day Success.

Washington.—Liberty Loan workers were asked by Secretary McAdoo to do all in their power to make a success of National War Savings Day, Friday, June 28, when the campaign to obtain pledges from every American to economize and purchase War Savings Stamps will close.

A new oil-burning apparatus heats and lights the room at the same time.

## AMERICANS CHECK HUNS

Hurl the Germans Back Across the Marne

### U. S. GUNNERS DO NOBLY

American Troops Given Credit For Not Only Holding the Germans Back, But Driving Them From Positions They Had Taken.

American Army in Picardy.—American troops co-operating with the French west of Chateau-Thierry, north of the Marne, the nearest and most critical point to Paris reached by the enemy, have brilliantly checked the onrushing Germans, beating off repeated attacks and inflicting severe losses, thus adding to the glory of American history.

The troops began to arrive on the battlefield on Saturday and participated in the fighting almost immediately. They not only repulsed the Germans at every point at which they were engaged, but took prisoners, without having any prisoners in turn taken by the Germans.

The Americans entered the battle enthusiastically, eager to fight, after a long march. On their way to the battle lines they were cheered by the crowds in the villages through which they passed. Their victorious stand with their gallant French allies so soon after entering the line has electrified all France.

The work of the American machine gunners was particularly noteworthy. There was at least one instance where an entire attacking party was wiped out.

Owing to the fierceness of the battle, it has been difficult to verify details, but there were instances of the stiffest of hand-to-hand fighting. In this the Americans acquitted themselves in a manner which won the greatest praise from their French comrades.

### MACHINE GUNNERS BUSY.

French Army on the Marne.—American machine gunners only an hour or so after their arrival on the banks of the River Marne, took a most active part in the defense of Chateau-Thierry when the town was menaced with imminent capture by the Germans.

Scarcely had the Americans alighted from their motor-lorries when they were ordered into Chateau-Thierry with a battalion of French colonial troops. The Americans immediately organized their defenses and by rapid action and excellent shooting caused the approaching enemy to hesitate.

The northern half of the town of Chateau-Thierry was finally captured by the Germans. The southern half of the town, lying to the left bank of the River Marne, still is being firmly held by the Entente Allied forces.

### U. S. ANTI-LYNCH LAW URGED.

Army Intelligence Officers Before House Committee.

Washington.—Enactment of a federal anti-lynch law as a war measure was urged before a House committee by Major J. E. Spingrin and Captain Hornblower of the Military Intelligence Service. The committee is considering a bill to impose the death penalty on those convicted of participating in lynchings, to punish county or other local officials who fail to enforce the law, and to penalize by fines communities in which lynchings occur.

### TO PAY WITH CERTIFICATES.

Their Use Urged For Income And Excess Profit Taxes.

Washington.—Internal revenue collectors were instructed by Revenue Commissioner Roper to encourage the payment of income and excess profits taxes due June 15, with tax certificates. If this is not done, it was explained, banks are threatened with great dislocation of deposits between June 15 and 25, when the certificates are redeemable.

### BOSTON TO DARKEN DOME.

State House Too Good A Target For An Air Raider.

Boston, Mass.—The gilded dome of the State House is to be painted or covered with canvas so as to make it less conspicuous to possible air raiders. The State House commission decided on this after a conference with army and navy officials. The dome is gilded with 23 carat gold and in normal times is illuminated by nearly 500 electric lights.

## 200,000 CALLED MILLION REGISTER

New Draft to Put Nation's Army Well Over Two Million.

### NEW REGISTRANTS GO SOON

Three-quarters Of Young Men Who Have Just Turned 21 Expected To Be Found Physically Fit For Active Duty.

Washington.—While a million young Americans just turned 21 were being registered for service in the war for world freedom, orders went out from the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder to the governors of all States except Arizona for the mobilization between June 24 and 28 of 200,000 more registrants. This was in addition to 40,000 negro men requisitioned from 20 States and brings the total number of selective service men called to the colors to 1,595,704, and when they are in camp the nation's Army will number well over 2,000,000 men.

The registration apparently was attended by the perfect order that marked the enrolling a year ago of 10,000,000 men, who form the great reservoir upon which the nation is drawing to furnish the balance of power on the western front to crush the German war machine.

The men who appeared before the 4,500 local boards over the country have become of age since the first registration day, June 5, 1917. Military authorities estimate that from their number there will be had 750,000 men fit for active duty.

While an act of Congress requires that the new registrants be placed at the bottom of the class to which they are assigned, many of them probably will exhaust the first class in some States. While no formal explanation was made, this was believed to have been the reason why Arizona was not included in the day's call.

Registration days for men hereafter becoming 21 years of age, probably will be fixed every three months. It is estimated that 1,000,000 become of age yearly, and the new registrants are expected to go far toward keeping up the first class in each State from which thus far all men for the national army have been drawn.

Assignments for the men called to the colors under the order indicate the rapidity with which troops now are moving overseas. In nearly every instance the registrants under the requisition are assigned to National Army cantonments, whereas recently, when calls were made it was necessary to send the men to National Guard, Regular Army and other camps, because the cantonments were filled.

Illinois is directed to furnish 28,500 men under the latest call, more than double the number called from New York, which is second on the list. Pennsylvania is to furnish 12,000 and Minnesota 10,000.

The quotas and camp assignments follow, in part:

Alabama, 2,000, to Camp Pike, Ark.; Connecticut, 1,200, to Camp Meade, Md.; Delaware, 150, to Camp Meade, Md.; District of Columbia, 300, to Camp Meade, Md.; Florida, 2,000, to Camp Jackson, S. C.; Georgia, 4,000, to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Kentucky, 5,000, to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Louisiana, 2,000, to Camp Pike, Ark.; Maryland, 2,150, to Camp Meade, Md.; Mississippi, 1,000, to Camp Pike, Ark.; New Jersey, 5,000, to Camp Dix, N. J.; New York, 10,000, to Camp Upton, N. Y.; 4,000, to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; North Carolina, 2,000, to Camp Jackson, S. C.; Ohio, 8,000, to Camp Sherman, O.; Pennsylvania, 9,000, to Camp Lee, Va.; 3,000, to Camp Greenleaf, Ga.; Rhode Island, 1,200, to Camp Meade, Md.; South Carolina, 2,500, to Camp Jackson, S. C.; Tennessee, 5,000, to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Virginia, 3,000, to Camp Lee, Va.; West Virginia, 3,000, to Camp Lee, Va.

The House Military Committee reported a resolution by Chairman Dent making retroactive the bill basing the draft quotas on the number of men in class one, so as to legalize any exceeding of authority as to the number or quota which may have been made in the first drafting of men. The resolution was recommended by the War Department, Chairman Dent announced.

### 3 FRENCH FLIERS KILLED.

Airplanes Collide Near End Of Trial Flight.

Paris.—Three French aviators named Galliaux, Hutin and Flamand were killed at the American air-drome when two airplanes collided just as they were about to land after a trial flight.

### RAID SURPRISES LONDON.

British Public Stirred By U-Boats' Visit To U. S.

London.—The first news that German submarines were operating off the Atlantic Coast of the United States was published here Wednesday afternoon. It came as a complete surprise to the British public.

### HUNS IGNORE SAFE CONDUCT.

Takes Norwegian Ship In As A Prize.

Washington.—The Norwegian steamship Elkundaund, which had a German safe conduct, has been captured by a German submarine and taken to Swinemunde as a prize. The ship was on its way to Stockholm with a cargo of herring consigned to the Swedish Food Commission.

Only a third of South America's population is of pure white blood.

### FOUNDED ORDER IN AMERICA

Englishman Credited With Instituting First Society of Odd Fellows, at Baltimore in 1819.

The first society of Odd Fellows in the United States was instituted April 26, 1819. The founder of the order was Thomas Wilkey, who was an Englishman, and settled in Baltimore, Md. He had been connected with the order in England, and in 1819 published a notice calling for a meeting of such

Odd Fellows as might be in Baltimore. On April 13, five persons, one of whom was Wilkey, held a preliminary meeting. Two weeks later, the Washington lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States was organized. It gradually grew in favor, and when he retired from office as grand sire, in 1833, he had instituted four lodges in Maryland, organized the grand lodge and originated the patriarchal order.

Statistics indicate that the American order now far outstrips in number of members all other similar societies of a like title, being the largest secret society in the world, when its 726,000 women members, known as Daughters of Rebekah, are taken into account. Relying solely on a comparison as to male membership, the American Independent Order is easily the second largest.

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### A DRY NATION COMING!

THE odium of refusing for over a year to use the power given the President by Congress to stop during the war the waste of foodstuffs in beer brewing, has become too great for him to bear it longer, and so he has deftly side-stepped the issue by handing it over to Mr. Hoover.

Protests, loud and ever louder, against the gross injustice of thus exempting the brewers from doing their share in the food conservation, have been pouring in upon the White House from every section of the country. "Why should we stint our larders and make all sorts of sacrifices to save food, while these rich brewers are wasting food in beer?"

This cry came up to Mr. Wilson from tens of thousands of housekeepers.

Then all the religious denominations especially the great Churches whose membership runs into many millions, passed strong resolutions of protest in their conventions and assemblies; lodges and societies of all kinds, and the legislatures of many states, demanded that the President end this ruinous waste that was fattening the brewer and the Saloon at the expense of every family in the land.

Finally, Congress, some weeks ago in the House passed a national prohibition measure against the President's strong opposition. But for a marvel, the House this time refused to surrender its legislative functions on his insistent demand, and stood by its guns.

Now Jones in the Senate has just introduced a measure in substance the same as the Randall bill in the House which President Wilson twice intervened to block, and it is said he has grown tired of his job of trying to hold up this mighty avalanche of public opinion on the liquor question, and will cease all further opposition to the total nation-wide prohibition which will soon be in force.

Mr. Hoover, however, in his brave efforts to perform for the President this hateful task of shielding yet longer the brewers and saloons, has must decidedly not added to his laurels.

And what are Mr. Hoover's two reasons why the dear brewers should be allowed to go on spoiling scarce war food to make men-spilling beer?

First, as a temperance measure the brewers should be permitted to make beer, for if they do not whiskey drinking will increase!

This contention of Mr. Hoover's that beer drinking lessens drunkenness has not even the merit of being new, for it is a stale old lie of the brewers as "ancient as the hills," and was already worn thread-bare by them before Mr. Hoover, in his desperation to find some excuse for this totally excuseless act, adopted it.

Mr. Hoover's second argument equally lacks originality and truth—that the foodstuffs the brewers destroy do not really amount to much anyway!

The truth is that enough foodstuffs are wasted yearly in beer making to feed every soldier fighting the Hun. This beer manufacture soaks up sugar, cars and coal. The whole land has suffered from a shortage of sugar, a shortage of coal, a shortage of railroad cars—all of which necessities of life, the brewers in this time of national pinch have been burning up in beer making!

To give but one illustration of cost and transportation waste:

E. H. Leach, Asst. Fuel Administrator for Ohio says "If the giant Louisiana were about the coal used yearly in beer making in our land would furnish fuel enough for 726 round trips transporting 25,535,000 tons of supplies to the Allies. It takes 150,000 cars, or 3000 trains daily, to carry the raw materials to the breweries." So much for the facts as against Mr. Hoover's absurd untruth!

### "TELL IT TO THE MARINES"

WHERE is now that ancient jibe at the Marines as a lot of green land lubbers at sea who never quite got their "sea-legs," and were after all, but a useless fifth wheel to the war wagon!

At Cantigny on the north, and Chateau Thierry on the south, our marines by their dash, their valor and their skill, have immortalized themselves and won not only the appreciative gratitude and thanks of their own countrymen, but also the enthusiastic plaudits of France and England, and given the Huns the shivers to boot.

And yet it required much argument and pleading upon the part of their friends in Congress and out, to get them relieved from the prosy task of mere guard duty!

### A MARVELOUS TOOTH PASTE

No task so pleasing as telling the story of a superlative thing—some invention or discovery in Art, Mechanics, Medicine etc., that is wholly new, revolutionary, in fact.

Elias Howe made such an invention when he reversed the needle process used by all the world ever since Adam sewed his figleaves together, (or rather since his Divine Tailor did so for him) viz., put the eye of the needle in the point, and thus made possible that wonderful labor-saving instrument, the sewing machine.

The disuse of the return wire in telegraphy, and finally, of any wire at all, gave the world the marvel of wireless telegraphy.

The radical departure of using a heavier than air machine with propellers instead of the gas-supported balloon, resulted in the amazing invasion of the aerial realm wherein aviators reach higher altitudes than the condor Humboldt saw flying over the dizzy top of Chimborazo.

Just such a radical departure from all previous methods of cleansing the teeth, is found in the newly discovered tooth paste fast becoming famous—the "Pepsodent," whose name suggests in its first syllable the agent that produces those wonderful results—pepsin.

There forms upon the teeth a tough, adhesive, albuminous coating which is not only unsightly, but is also the breeding ground for the various germs which cause tooth decay, pyorrhea, etc. In addition to this, many other poisonous germs are formed in this coating which being swallowed cause stomach and other diseases.

Records of the Minnesota University Hospital show that 30 to 50 per cent of the admissions for medical service there, are results of troubles caused by mouth infection! Most of these cases could be prevented by proper care of the teeth.

This tough, albuminous coating on the teeth when old hardens and forms tartar—a job for the dentist. All the usual dentifrices sold as powders, pastes, or liquids, depend upon abrasives such as chalk, pumicestone etc., to rub or wash off this tooth coating, called by dentists the "mucine plaque."

But no amount of rubbing, even with so harsh a powder as pumicestone, will quite remove this coating, and, moreover, the use of such powders injures the enamel of the teeth. But the remedy is supplied by this new discovery, Pepsodent, which dissolves this tough, sticky film. The quick and complete manner Pepsodent does this, is little short of marvelous!

Chance led the writer to buy a tube of Pepsodent, and the instant results following its use so surpassed anything he had known in a long experience with all kinds of dentifrices, that he feels he is doing the public a service to tell about this wonderful cleanser and preserver of the teeth—Pepsodent. In 40 years his teeth have not been so white as a few uses of it made them. It is pepsin that works this miracle, the same pepsin that helps digest the food, easily "digests" away this albumen film on the teeth where no end of powder rubbing and scrubbing would do so.

Therefore, having used Pepsodent for several months and seen its wonderful efficiency, and having heard nothing but warm praises from others testing it, the writer is so convinced of its unequalled powers to cleanse and preserve the teeth that he would be willing to pay its price several times over rather than be without it. A delightful surprise awaits anyone who will step into our drug stores here and in Odessa and buy a tube—they will then become life users of this "superlative" thing in dentifrices—Pepsodent.

### Farms for Sale!

Farm of 33 acres, all tillable, good buildings, near school and R. R. Price about cost of buildings.

Farm of 136 acres, 180 tillable, balance good farm timber, ample buildings, on good road, 1 mile from church, school and R. R. Station.

Farm of 260 acres, mostly tillable, good section, land and buildings. Can be bought with very little money.

Tract of 110 acres, 85 tillable, buildings &c., land suitable for truck and grain, near city market. Money to loan on Mortgages. Properties managed.

Phone 168.

JAY C. DAVIS, Middletown, Del.

### Carpenters Wanted

WANTED: Carpenters and laborers for work at Fort DuPont. Carpenters \$5.35 for 10 hours; laborers \$3.55. Good sleeping quarters and good board at \$1.00 per day.

R. G. COLLINS, Delaware City, Del.

## DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON MIDDLETOWN  
SEAFORD DOVER LAUREL



### Corporations

This Company acts as trustee under mortgages, securing issues of corporate bonds.

Confere with us and we may be able to assist you in your financial plans.



### Bell Service In Uncle Sam's City

Huge army and navy cities have sprung up as if by magic; as any of our cities of the same size, they are completely equipped with telephone service.

In normal times such camp telephone systems would have taken nine months for manufacture and installation; in less than two months the military needs of the Nation were met.

Additional wire and cable facilities to nearby cities were constructed. Special switchboard equipment was required and furnished. And an operating force was trained for this national camp service.

Whether it be for camp or "back-home" service, Uncle Sam's soldier finds the Bell Telephone always at command.

Buy Baby Bonds—War Savings Stamps!

The Diamond State Telephone Company  
E. P. Bardo, District Manager  
Wilmington, Del.

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

### MILLER COTTAGE AND ANNEX

9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPACITY 250

The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort. Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

\$ 1.50 to \$2.00 PER DAY \$8. to \$1 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here.

EMERSON CROUTHAMER, Manager.



### Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldie College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

### GOLDEY COLLEGE

• Ninth street at Tenth Wilmington, Del. •

### THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

### MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.

Ernest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager  
Middletown, Del.

# A TALK WITH OUR Friends

These are trying times for buyers, everything up in price, even the common necessities of life, until it is becoming a problem for many to make both ends meet. What makes matters worse—the cause, perhaps, of half these high prices—is the profiteering so widely practiced, especially by distant dealers, often selling inferior goods to buyers by mail or to transient customers. Again, under these extraordinary war conditions values and prices are so upset that the buyer is liable to get inferior goods or pay unfair prices.

All these things should make our town and neighborhood, in these trying war times, see the wisdom of patronizing perfectly reliable home merchants like Fogel & Burstan, living right here and doing business here from day to day, from year to year, with the success of our business depending upon our accuracy and fairness in all our dealings. Moreover when the buyer at a distance gets a bad bargain, or a mistake is made, or an exchange is desired, the cost in trouble, time and carfare generally makes the buyer put up with the loss, while we always promptly and satisfactorily adjust all these things.

Besides these reasons, there is another, strong reason why citizens of our town and vicinity should patronize Fogel & Burstan and other home stores. We help pay town taxes, contribute liberally to all home enterprises, and in every way do our part to support and build up the town. Again, when an appeal is made for some good cause in our town, who helps generously, city merchants? No, your own town merchants, Fogel & Burstan always among others. Then in all fairness should not home merchants be as loyally supported as they loyally support their town? Ask yourself this: "What would Middletown and neighborhood amount to without first-class, up-to-date stores like ours?" But stores can't remain first class with second-class support!

Finally, we submit that our ever-increasing facilities and enlarging stocks, together with a course of just and fair dealing with all our customers for many years, has earned us the right to expect not only a continuance of our past patronage, but likewise a handsome increase in the future.

You are cordially invited to call at our store any time you are in town, use our phone, examine the many good values we always keep in stock, and make yourself feel at home generally—whether you wish to buy or not.

## FOGEL & BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE

MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

### REAL ESTATE

Have just received another farm of 143 acres, with nice dwelling, one mile from Railroad Station, 14 miles from Wilmington.

Also have very good store now for rent. This store is well located, and a greater number of persons pass its doors each day than any other business place in town. Possession at once.

JOHN HELDMYER JR.,  
Real Estate Broker,  
Middletown, Del.

### Grand Atlantic Hotel



Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenue. Close to Beach, Steel Pier and all attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, with more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water, elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at \$3.00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains. Capacity 600.

W. F. SHAW.

### HOTEL CHANNELL

Illinois and Pacific Aves., Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stone's throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open throughout the year. Rates 200 up.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front view, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths. The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel. Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,  
A. C. CHANNELL,  
Owner and Prop.

### SPECIAL SUMMER COURSES

For teachers.

For those who wish to prepare for a new line of work.

For those who desire to do better work in the positions they now hold and to qualify for better positions.

You know "The only difference between a rut and a grave is length and depth."

Our plan of individual instruction insures to a student the instruction which HE needs, not what Tom, Dick or Harry may require but what he personally needs. In other words, WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF EACH STUDENT.

Practical courses or elective studies. Reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Students enter at any time.

Why not arrange for a special course this summer? You will never regret time or money invested in practical training, and this extra effort on your part will go farther than you think towards helping to win the war.

### BEACON BUSINESS COLLEGES

TENTH AND KING STS. MASONIC TEMPLE,  
WILMINGTON, DEL. ESTABLISHED 1900  
SALISBURY, MD.

TRANSCRIPT \$1.00



## STATE AND PENINSULA

Smallpox has broken out in Crisfield, Md.

The recent shad supper held by Cecilton Red Cross netted about \$117.

E. M. Savage of Lincoln City, found a nest of guinea eggs containing 111 eggs.

All the public school teachers in Georgetown were re-elected with an increase in salary.

The annual meeting of the state Federation of Clubs will be held at Rehoboth June 27 and 28.

Only 241 cars of strawberries have been shipped out of Selbyville, as compared with 600 in former years.

A Milford shipyard has just received an order from the Government for the construction of two 80-foot keel tugs.

The strawberry season in Sussex County about closes this week with more than a million and a half dollars' worth shipped.

Because of a break in the machinery, Havre de Grace gas plant is closed down, and patrons have been without gas for sometime.

Laurel's lone dairyman notified his customers of an advance to 14 cents in the price of milk, and residents scrambled for condensed milk.

The finely-bred bull calf presented to Elkton Red Cross by Frank R. Evans was sold at public sale to Fitz Disaroom, of near Cecilton, for \$100.

The owners of the bus line operated between Elkton and Chestertown have decided to discontinue business and sell their automobile at Public Sale.

Cement floors are being placed in the lower cells, the kitchen and the "yard" of the Sussex County Jail, and other improvements made to the building.

The Maryland State Council of defense has made an appropriation of \$2,000 to be used for transporting farm laborers from Baltimore city to the counties.

The Maryland Council of Defense reports that farms in the state are about 9000 men short, and it has appealed to the patriotism of the man to help with harvest.

The State Road Commission through its chief engineer, has submitted for approval of the War Department plans for a drawbridge across Hopewell River in Cecil County, on the line of the State road.

At a meeting of the Maryland State Prison Control, Monday, the State Road Commission agreed to pay at the rate of \$2 a day a man, and the Prison board is to guard and feed the men while at work.

The mansion house of the late Peter F. Causey in Wilford has been bought from J. P. Holland of California by the Milford Trust Company, and it is supposed a large parking place will be built on the plot.

Friends in Wilmington of Dr. Ralph D. Killen regret to learn that he is in a base hospital in France suffering from the effects of being gassed by an enemy gas shell. As an army doctor he has been in the thick of the fighting.

The Elkton Town Council, through its attorney, Omar D. Crothers, has filed a bill in the Circuit Court asking that a receiver be appointed for the Maryland Water Company on the grounds that it has not complied with franchise.

Many are now agitating the subject of the placing of a cantonment on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, claiming that this section of the country is "one of the best which the War Department could select for the building of one of these large camps.

Philadelphia during the next twelve months will have 84 fewer saloons, that having failed to meet the reduced license fee. There will also be a reduction in breweries, wholesale liquor dealers and bottlers, thirty, all going out of business.

The state fish hatchery in Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of the Susquehanna, during the season just closed, hatched about 500,000 yellow and white perch eggs and 3,510,000 shad eggs. They were placed in the different waters throughout the state.

Miss Bonaventura Spink, a singer, who has just returned from Germany, says the people there are starving, and the women and children have to do without food, that the soldiers may be better off. Butter is \$1.40 a pound and tea \$1.00 a pound. Sugar and flour are not to be had at any price.

## REAL ESTATE SOLD

April 10th. Dwelling of James Jarrell, to Joshua Simmons.

April 15th. Ryan dwelling, to John P. Vandegrift.

May 9th. Dwelling of John E. McNulty to Edward M. Records.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.  
Middletown, Del.

## WANTED!

At once extra large house—furnished and heated within 3 miles of Fort Dupont. Headquarters for Contracting Co. Also want board and rooms for 25 carpenters—50 laborers. Answer at once giving details, terms etc.

R. G. COLLINS JR.,  
Delaware City,  
Delaware.

## CATTLE PASTURE

Best cattle pasture in the State. Long small farm on the Delaware River. Plenty of water, grass and shade, one dollar a head per month.

J. F. Fox,  
Odessa, Del.

## SYNOPSIS OF SCOUTING

Scouts are men in the making. Manhood is a quality of character; it is the finest spirit of "humanity-hood," and knows neither age, nor size, nor condition. While in a sense it is an inheritance, it is attained in its higher and personal sense only through the practice of those simple virtues for which every day experience gives the best opportunities. A boy's manhood is not that of an adult. If it is the real manhood to him, it must be the manhood of the boy. A boy's manhood is best developed through doing those things which he as a natural boy can properly do, by service and practice in his own sphere, in his own natural way.

Scouting is by no means all romance, as many adults seem to think. It is in reality intended to be a great educational system for adolescents, wherein principles, theory and practice are blended in definite proportions—balanced as nearly as can be, so that the theories and principles will not outlay the practice, and thus produce moral or mental indolence.

Every activity is intended to develop some definite point. A candidate must be at least twelve years of age. He must attain a certain degree of proficiency in a few things. He must then prepare for advancement to the second class for which the requirements are more difficult and varied. Before he can become a first class scout he must enlist and train another boy, thus helping to propagate the work.

The scout has not reached the limit when he becomes a first class, however, the merit badge system, the High School of Scouting, enables the boy to learn as many as he will of the "fifty-seven varieties." The subjects give some idea on a great number of topics, and in trying to earn these badges boys often get just the hint or help necessary to determine their trend in life. When certain groups of these badges have been earned, the scout is entitled to Life Scout, Star Scout or Eagle Scout badges. The Eagle Scout is the aim of the merit badge scout, and to get it a boy must pass twenty-one of the fifty-seven subjects, certain ones being required, so that the boy need not be aimless or his choice of subjects unbalanced.

Instructions are given by scoutmasters and specialists who volunteer their services. This contact with men of experience, as can readily be seen, is one of the great benefits of scouting, and affords a great deal of inspiration. The older boys, under supervision of the scoutmasters, instruct the younger ones. Second and first class examinations are given out of doors in all kinds of weather, for a scout is expected to be hearty, and to know how to keep himself so.

Thus it will be seen that the boy is developed and tested on all the better sides of his nature, physically, mentally, and morally, and is enabled to take a more intelligent and experienced attitude with whom is not only education but inspiration. Amongst these men are well-known physicians, lawyers and other professional men and artisans.

Have you ever wondered why the boys should show such a devotion to scouting? Are you interested in knowing the principles behind it all, and the source of this inspiration?

The answer is this! Scouting is a world-wide movement, and while the boys are not aware of it, it is a part of it. He has plenty of company in his efforts. Scouting places before the boy at his age of choice in adolescence, just when he is looking for something definite and real, a definite standard, definite code, which he is perfectly well able to follow, but which at the same time is his own, for he has chosen it. Scouting must be entirely voluntary. Principles are applied through the natural to him at the time of life—the home, the school, in play, in the community and the great out-of-doors, in company with men of high character acting as scoutmasters, who aim to lead him, rather than to teach him, thus enabling him the better to help himself.

In other words, Scouting is the process of making real men out of real boys, by a real program which works. Scouting is a happy, wholesome, worthy, out-door school. Scouting is a huge, splendidly organized game, with all the fine test of competition, the finer test of co-operation, the keen testing of mind and muscle, the essential good sportsmanship of a foot ball game. Only it is a game of the game of life.

Scouting is more than a game. It teaches signaling and first aid and fire fighting and out-door cookery and a host of other useful and important things. It teaches also self-reliance and helpfulness, courage and courtesy, loyalty and reverence, patriotism and honor, and other kindred qualities of good repute.

Scouting is non-sectarian, though its ideals are in accord with those of the modern church, and it is based upon a pledged allegiance to the service of God and the brotherhood of man. Scouting is not organized for war service, nor yet exclusively for peace service. It is organized for SERVICE—all service, any service that is possible, big or little, big or little.

Scouting is a democratic. It aims not to turn every boy into "one groove," but to help each to develop into the fullest manhood of which he is capable, as an individual in the highest sense of the word, with recognized responsibility to himself and society.

Scouting is also democratic in that it knows no bounds of class, or creed or race. It speaks the universal language of boyhood. It is the great melting pot of the American youth. The end and aim of scouting is good citizenship—to make men, "physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight."

There should be the closest cooperation between the churches and the Scout Movement, for scouting is so organized that it can be of great service. This is what scouting is, and what scouting means. Is it not a cause worth promoting, working for, especially at this crucial hour of our nation's history?

## EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE



It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

**J. H. EMERSON**  
Middletown, Delaware

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

### Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT KLEIN'S LANDING,  
MONDAY, JUNE 24th, 1918  
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,  
SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1918  
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS  
FRIDAY, JUNE 28th, 1918  
From 1 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

**JOHN BEITH,**  
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

### APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF W. B. MALONEY,  
EVERY MONDAY,  
During JUNE 1918,  
From 9 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 20, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

**JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,**  
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

**STREET'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF**  
a writ of Lev. Fac. in me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY  
THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1918,  
at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following described Real Estate, to-wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with a three story brick store building thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows to-wit: BEGINNING at the southeast corner of Seventh and Lombard streets thence easterly with the southerly side of Seventh street, nineteen feet to a line of land conveyed to James Lynch thence southerly with said Lynch's land parallel with Lombard street, eighty feet to the westerly side of a fifteen or sixteen foot wide alley running from Lombard street, and parallel with Seventh street, thence westerly along said alley nineteen feet to the easterly side of Lombard street, aforesaid; and thence thereby northerly eighty feet to the place of Beginning, with the use in common of the said alley fifteen or sixteen feet wide with other buildings thereon, and subject to a fair proportion of the costs of paving, repairing and keeping the same in order.

Said land taken in execution as the property of Hyman Cohen and Jennie Cohen, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

**THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,**  
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,  
May 27, 1918.

**The Transcript, \$1.00**

## PAID LOCAL ADS.

**FOR SALE—**  
SWEET POTATO PLANTS.  
TOMATO PLANTS.  
CABBAGE PLANTS.  
A. K. HOPKINS.

**FOR SALE—**Wagons and dearbarns.  
J. C. GREEN.

**FOR SALE—**Tomato plants, good size.  
M. D. WILSON.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 3 and 41.

**JESSE L. SHEPHERD.**

**WOOD FOR SALE—**Cut in stove lengths, and ready to burn. \$4.00 per two-horse load. Apply to

**H. S. BRADY,**  
Mt. Pleasant, Del.

Phone 62K11.

**FOR SALE—**50 bushels of Red Seed Potatoes, good quality.

**J. B. DONOVAN,**  
Middletown, Del.

**FOR SALE—**One 1917 model, Studebaker automobile, 7 passenger, excellent condition, has run about 2000 miles. Owner has no use for car. Apply to Phone 135.

**CHARLES F. MEYERS,**  
Middletown, Del.

## BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectation in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC.



## Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual piece as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

**W. J. WILSON** Middletown, Del.

## Harry Smith

Up-to-date

Plumbing,  
Steam Fitting,  
Pump Repairing, &c.

A share of your patronage is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone.

**NORTH BROAD STREET,**  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

## Season of 1918



## FRENCH COACH

**Marcus N., Jr.**

Coal Black Stallion, will weigh 1470 lbs., sired by Marcus N., Sr., an imported French Coach Horse, weight 1400 lbs.

This horse will make the season at my residence near Clayton's Corner, Del.

**TERMS—\$12 to insure, with the usual return services. If mare is sold, needed, or about to be moved before ascertained to be in foal, insurance becomes due and payable immediately.**

**JAMES A. MONEY**

Phone 225-31 Middletown, Del.

**WILLIAM SMITH GROOM.**

## LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

**JACOB PROTIGAL**

515 E. Third St.

**WILMINGTON, DEL.**

Phone 352



## WEIGHT AS CORRECT

as the quality is choice and the price reasonable makes this meat market the favorite of experienced housekeepers. Whether you buy a big roast or a few chops you will receive the same first class meat, the same full weight and the same small price. What will your order be to-day?

## LEWIS' MEAT MARKET

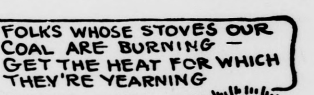
Phone 86.

## Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

**L. FROMKIN**

**MIDDLETOWN, DEL.**



IF YOU AND YOUR DOMESTICS are yearning for the proper kind of heat tell us about it and we'll deliver to your residence a ton of coal chock-block full of satisfying heat units. We have just the size to fit your pocketbook.

**Short & Walls Lumber Co.**

Phone 40 Middletown, Del.

## THE

## Chestertown-Elkton

## BUS LINE, Inc.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION IN GALENA, MD.

**June 21st, 1918**

AT ONE O'CLOCK

All its buses and privileges to operate the bus line, consisting of One Buick Bus, 14 passengers, good as new; One Vin. Bus, 12 passenger, in excellent shape; Two Ford Busses and One Ford Touring Car, good as new. These cars will all be positively sold for the high dollar, unless sold at private sale before the above date.

**TERMS—TO SUIT PURCHASER.**

**CHESTERTOWN-ELKTON BUS LINE, INC.**

## Hackett's Gape Cure

Kill the Worm as well as the Gape. Makes Poultry raising both Profitable and Pleasant.

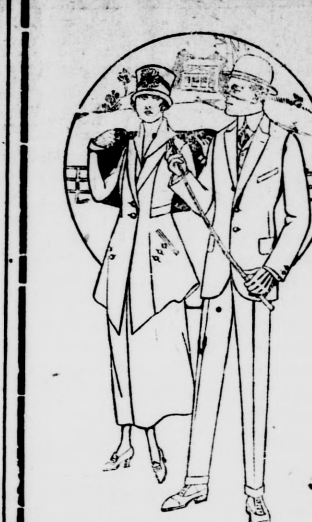
Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible.

**HACKETT'S GAPE CURE, 35c., postpaid.**

**HACKETT'S LOUSE POWDER, 35c., postpaid.**

**HACKETT'S GAPP CURE CO.,**

Hillshope, Md.



## DO YOU NEED

anything in the Tailoring line. I make Ladies' and Men's Suits CLEANING, ALTERING AND PRESSING

**M. LESSIN THE TAILOR**

East Main Street Middletown, Del

## STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are (1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence. (2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well. (3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities.

You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

**SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.**

Sixth and Market Streets. Wilmington, Del.

**JAMES J. ROSS, President.** **WM. DENNEY, Secretary and Treasury**

—INCORPORATED 1847—

## Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

**\$700,000.00**

resent Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

**\$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE**

## AGENTS

**WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend**

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

## The Most Loved

of All Presents

**Howard Wathes**

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**Cut Glass and**

**Silverware**

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

**S. E. MASSEY**

**International Special**

**Molasses Dairy Feed**

**Doing its Bit**

Allow me to supply your Spring wants

**SOLD BY**

**J. N. KIRK**

Middletown, Del.

**Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store**

**S. E. MASSEY**

## BUCKEYE

## INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

**THEY ARE**

**SAFE**

**SURE**







## HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well."

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. I relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."

—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St. N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Sometimes there are serious conditions where a hospital operation is the only alternative, but on the other hand so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

If complications exist, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of many years' experience is at your service.

## Rely On Cuticura To Clear Pimples

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

Courtship has its romances and marriage has its prevarications.

## EXPERT'S TRIBUTE TO WESTERN CANADA SOIL

That there is good reason for the wonderful crops of grain grown in Western Canada, which have made thousands of former residents of the United States wealthy, is not always given the thought that it deserves to be quite apparent. But that there must be a reason is quite evident. Probably more than one—but the one that requires emphasis—is that the soil is of the nature that will produce good crops. It was not long since that the farmer selected his land in the most haphazard way. He need not do so today. He will select it on the soil analysis plan. Soil from Western Canada was submitted to Prof. Stevens, soil physicist of the State College of Washington, at Pullman, Wash. His report should not doubt further encourage settlement in Western Canada. It reads as follows:

"We have analyzed this sample and find that it runs high in lime, very high in potash, phosphorus and in nitrogen; that it has a splendid supply of organic matter and is in the best of physical condition. There is nothing wrong with this soil from the standpoint of crop production, and I am satisfied that it will give splendid results wherever put under cultivation."

It is soil like this properly worked, and on scientific lines, as is the rule today, that gives the opportunity to quote the experiences of farmers who have increased their incomes from \$500 to \$30,000 in two seasons, and whose story would read as follows:

"I have threshed altogether 7,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat from 200 acres, which went from 24 to 56 per acre—sod breaking 24, spring plowing 36, back setting 56 bushels—the average being 35 bushels per acre."

The newspaper giving an account of this man's experience says: "When he disposed of his 1,600 acres from north of Brooks, Alta., to four Oak Harbor men, he was worth \$30,000. Two years ago he came here with \$500 and a few horses."

It is the soil of Western Canada, and the knowledge of what it will do that brings to Canada the hundreds of settlers that are daily arriving at the border. A growing enthusiasm for the fertile prairie lands of Western Canada is spreading all over the continent. This enthusiasm is the recognition of the fact that sufficient food could be produced on these prairie lands to feed the world. From the south, east and west, hundreds of men, too old for military service, are pouring into Western Canada to take up land or to work on the farms. A great many of the incoming settlers have arrived at such central points as Calgary, Edmonton, and Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Regina, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Judging from the bulk of their household effects, the number of their horses and cattle, and the quantity of implements they are bringing with them, most of the new arrivals also seem well blessed with the world's goods.

Reports from North Portal, Saskatchewan; Coutts, Alberta, and Kingsgate, British Columbia—the principal gateways into Western Canada from the United States—indicate that the present influx of farmers is in such volume as has not been witnessed for many years. From Vancouver, British Columbia, people are going to the prairies for summer farm work, many with the intention of taking up land themselves at the end of the summer. The influence of this tide of farmer settlers on greater food production will be more readily appreciated when it is considered that the average settler takes up at least twice as much land as he has hitherto been farming—and land which, acre for acre, produces better and larger crops.—Advertisement.

Right wrongs no one.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at drug stores. Write for Free Booklet. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

## Substitute for Dinner Garment

New York.—The world goes on re-viving old things and calling them new. This is not only true of the stupendous spectacle of war in its most barbaric form, asserts a prominent fashion critic, but it is true of the minor accidents and happenings that flutter through "this inebriated life."

Observe fashions. The designers dip their hands deep into the boiling pot of ancient lands, history and peoples, and pull out of it demure or fantastic things, which they dress up a bit and give over to a most modern people, who accept them as new.

At present the designers are dipping more deeply than ever. They seem to be frantically pulling out odds and ends of fashions and jettison that must serve to whet the appetites of those who have money.

Garden Hats and Tea Gowns. It seemed a fitting thing today to revive the simplicity of Civil war costumery, and therefore we see approaching us an era of printed muslins, garden hats, pastel colors and Colonial fashions.

Along with these fashions comes that intimate and usually alluring garment called the tea gown. It is as much a part of the English social system as five o'clock tea, cricket and parliament. The French have always



Sumptuous gown with long mantle. Purple and gold tissues are combined in this garment. The purple and gold oriental cash which drapes the hips ends in a gold embroidered panel in front, and the sleeves are of draped gold and purple tulle.

placed their reliance upon the garment which they call the "robe d'intérieur." But the American had nothing to place beside these two.

When this remark was once made to a French designer she lifted her eyebrows in surprise and asked, "But is there not the Mother Hubbard?" There was, she was assured, but it was not the kind of garment of which she would approve.

But here in America today we are rapidly learning the artistic value and comfort of the British tea gowns, which someone once described as the only really soft thing in the British nation. That statement was made, however, before the English woman had learned to copy the arts and the graces of face and figure from the French, and when she still wore her stiff, unyielding, ugly clothes; her big

EASY TO MAKE YOUR GUIMPE Garment Has Gained Useful Vogue—May Be Found in All Manner of Attractive Materials.

Guimpes have gained a tremendously useful vogue this spring. You know what they are—little blouses to wear underneath the coat suit, made with sleeves that have well finished cuffs, and with finished and sometimes elaborate collars and fronts. The rest of the guimpe is plain, for it never shows, save when its wearer is putting it on. For when one of these guimpes is worn with a coat the coat is not removed.

These guimpes may be bought in all manner of attractive materials in the shops. Perhaps those of dignity are the daintiest. They are made in white, with colored collars and cuffs, and in colors, too. And they are made in other fabrics. Washable fabrics are by far the most serviceable for summer. It is now possible to buy a paper pattern for one of these guimpes, and so to make it yourself, if you wish to do so. You can buy the frilling by the yard in net or organdie, more attractive, perhaps, than you can make it, and add it to your homemade guimpe.

Chinese Tea Gowns.

There are entire Chinese tea gowns made for women of fastidious and exacting taste, which are first cousins to the costumes worn in the old Chinese plays. These gowns are embroidered with a gold dragon, they are splashed with black, they have wonderful red satin linings, and, taking all in all, they are a bit too unusual to be given the background of an average house. They need something exclusive. It is a big drop from such house costumery to the simple and yet altogether lovely tea gowns that a woman may turn out in her own sewing room with flowered muslin, some old blue ribbon, and the silk or satin lining left from last year's party frock.

Dresses for Children. Gingham is proving to be a very popular fabric for children's bloomer dresses. It is reported that these garments are being sold in large quantities in practically all parts of the country. They are taken usually in the brighter color combinations in conventional gingham designs. For more dressy wear, white lawn seems

to be very much in favor. Many of these models are attractively set off with hemstitching in one or more colors around the edges of the collars, cuffs and pockets. In both these lines, good quality materials and the best of workmanship are the most sought.

The Cape Subject. Capes have pushed top coats over the horizon. They are made like the straight, aviator's cape, or like that of the Italian police, or they are threaded and elaborately ornamented with fur. The lining is often gorgeous and rarely demure. Magenta and blue, beige and gold, biscuit and black, navy blue and artillery red, midnight blue and Chinese crepe in figured colors are among the frequent combinations.

Waistcoats Match Bags. Waistcoats and reticules to match are the latest whim of Madame Mode. And another whim is to have both waistcoat and reticule made of very wide, fancy ribbon, the ribbon bag mounted on a metal frame, or gneered on bracelet hoops.

Substitute It for Dinner Gown. One of the reasons that America is wearing this tea gown at and after the five o'clock hour is that the French have taught her, the economy and pleasure of it.

Black, midnight blue, olive green, beige and munitions gray have ruled the outdoor costumery of the French people since August, 1914. They have worn white only at mountain and seashore resorts, and then it was restricted to sport clothes for the morning hours.

The French are quite willing to wear dark and demure clothes in the street, but they ease up the depression of their spirits by adopting colors in their own homes. At the opera, the play, in public restaurants, one sees clothes in somber colors; but in the French homes—especially in the Paris houses, where women are involved in a social system—there is a brilliant display of the British tea gown. It solves the problem; it satisfies the need for color.

America's Contribution. We are becoming quite self-assured in designing clothes these days, and have made such rapid progress that we do not rest entirely upon what others give us.

When the dressmakers found that women who spent different amounts of money and moved in different kinds of social life were asking for tea gowns, there immediately jumped up a kind of rivalry among the workers to see who could get out something startling and good.

The special contribution in which this rivalry resulted is the rainbow tea gown. We have already found out that we are in for a "rainbow" season. Whoever named the first fighting division that went to France had a happy inspiration—it gave the word to a hundred activities in this country. The name flickers from the stage, on posters, gowns and hats, and now it seems to have found an admirable setting in the new tea gown.

Elaborate Japanese Style. France has sent to us a striking tea gown that is being copied. It is made as an elaborate Japanese kimono. The material is extra-broad black and white striped satin. There is a flicker of white lace and a bit of white satin, and the robe is complete.

All of the house robes that are to be substituted for dinner gowns this spring and summer do not owe their inspiration to the exotic East. There are other epochs and other fashions from which the designers draw. The early nineteenth century has been found prolific in ideas. The tea gowns which are taken from that time are sometimes more suitable for the average woman than the more complicated draperies.

These are made of flowered chiffon, printed voile and silk net, and they are run beneath the dinner gown that obtained in the Directoire, with broad ribbons of old blue, pale pink and Chinese yellow. They are half low and round in the neck, and have short puffed sleeves. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 24-1918.

GET USED TO SUDDEN DEATH Grim Humor in the Trenches by No Means Denotes Callousness of Disposition.

Capt. Leonard C. Wells of Baltimore, who recently permitted himself to be bitten by trench lice, thus contracting trench fever, that the doctors might study it, said on his return home: "To submit yourself to the hungry jaws of the trench louse is a grimly humorous procedure, isn't it? Well, war is grimly humorous in many of its aspects."

"They tell over the water a story about a company of tough dough boys from New York's East side who sat playing poker one night in a dugout during a bombardment."

"The game went on, the shells whizzed and banged outside, and then a grenade came through the doorway and finished one of the poker players' playing forever."

"While the rest sat waiting for the stretcher-bearers, the nearest dough boy took up the cards from the dead man's hand, studied them, and then put them down again and said: "It don't matter, fellows. Poor Bill couldn't make it, anyway. I had four kings."

Undaunted.

Young Wife—If you cannot support me I shall go home to my mother. Husband—If you do, get your father to give me a good reference, so I can get a better job.

When you think of Wheat-Saving foods, think of POST TOASTIES—SUPERIOR CORN FLAKES—says Bobbie

There is no definite remedy for roup, once it is well established. It is more easily prevented than cured. Egg production is largely a question of breeding.

## Glen Gable Farms

Wybrooke, Chester County, Pennsylvania

## AUCTION

of

## ONE HUNDRED REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Wednesday, June 19th, 1918

Starting at 10:30 a. m.

Which will include daughters of the noted "MAY ROSE" Bull.

Langwater Jewel Langwater Cavalier  
May Rose King 2d Beau Regal  
Border Raider, Fashion Plate's May King  
Langwater Rival, etc.

Probably the feature of this sale will be the large number of two and three year old heifers, bred to our herd sires.

Langwater Jewel Langwater Cyclop  
Fashion Plate's May King

For catalogue address

GLEN GABLE FARMS, WYBROOKE, PA.

TIRES

at less than

FACTORY PRICES

Not cheaply made tires—but fine high grade tires of standard makes, that have become shop-worn or soiled so that they cannot be sold as first.

We Buy for Cash All standard makes in our stock.

We save you 50% and give you better tires—specialty made samples—and factory "surplus" stocks. We are the largest buyers of sample tires in America. Get our price list No. 12—sent free. Big bargains this month. We ship C. O. D. subject to your inspection.

FACTORY SURPLUS TIRE CO.  
300 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

100 Per Cent on

LIBERTY BONDS

100% interest on Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps possible. We want \$250,000 worth at face value in denominations of \$50 and upwards, NO LIMIT. Write quick what you have.

JOHN E. CAIN & CO.

Suite 200 Ellis Bldg. Brownwood, Texas

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

No other toilet soap is as efficient in clearing the complexion of blemishes. The sulphur

Purifies

(All Druggists)

Contains 30% Pure Sulphur.

See's Hair & Whisker Soap, Black or Brown, 50c

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Flies anywhere, Delay Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Heat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Kills in a short time. Write for 24-page color and black and white literature. No cost. No obligation. No money. Delay Fly Killer sold by dealers.

Delay Fly Killer

By express, prepaid, 5c. per box. 10c. per dozen. 25c. per dozen. 50c. per dozen. 1.00 per dozen. 2.00 per dozen. 4.00 per dozen. 8.00 per dozen. 16.00 per dozen. 32.00 per dozen. 64.00 per dozen. 128.00 per dozen. 256.00 per dozen. 512.00 per dozen. 1024.00 per dozen. 2048.00 per dozen. 4096.00 per dozen. 8192.00 per dozen. 16384.00 per dozen. 32768.00 per dozen. 65536.00 per dozen. 131072.00 per dozen. 262144.00 per dozen. 524288.00 per dozen. 1048576.00 per dozen. 2097152.00 per dozen. 4194304.00 per dozen. 8388608.00 per dozen. 16777216.00 per dozen. 33554432.00 per dozen. 67108864.00 per dozen. 134217728.00 per dozen. 268435456.00 per dozen. 536870912.00 per dozen. 1073741824.00 per dozen. 2147483648.00 per dozen. 4294967296.00 per dozen. 8589934592.00 per dozen. 17179869184.00 per dozen. 34359738368.00 per dozen. 68719476736.00 per dozen. 137438953472.00 per dozen. 274877906944.00 per dozen. 549755813888.00 per dozen. 1099511627776.00 per dozen. 2199023255552.00 per dozen. 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## YOUNG AT SEVENTY

New York, May 24.

The youngest and spryest "seventy-year-old" in the fruit and produce business in New York is R. E. Cochran, who on May 28th celebrated his seventieth birthday, though you would never guess it to look at him, talk to him, or feel his grip by a full ten years. Mr. Cochran was born on a farm at Middletown, Del., and it was probably his early farm life that laid the foundation for a physique that at seventy is as husky and hale as most men at fifty. Mr. Cochran today is as hard a worker in business hours (and they are no short business hours at that) and as enthusiastic a pleasure seeker after business hours, as any man in the accepted prime of life. He allows neither mind nor body to rust, is a consistent theatre goer, and is learning to play golf.

The history of the fruit and produce trade in New York City runs practically on all fours with Mr. Cochran's own business career. He came to New York and commenced business in 1870, and moved into the store on Park Place that his firm now occupies in 1873. There is probably no firm in New York that has occupied the same stand for such a long tenure of years as the R. E. Cochran Co., which was R. E. Cochran & Co., until 1913, when it was incorporated under its present title. Mr. Cochran's business activities have witnessed the development of the peach industry in this country from its early days and he was doing business at a day when the tomato was practically unknown as a product for human consumption. What he does not know about the story of the Delaware, Maryland and the Georgia peach or the Southern tomato is not worth knowing and what he has done to help build up an outlet for these two products would take long to tell. His record is in accordance with the best traditions of the trade he has so long and honorably adorned and today at seventy he has the heart and step of a boy.

Our sincerest wish to Mr. Cochran on his seventieth birthday is that we shall both be here—he to read and we to record the occasion of his eightieth anniversary. But the "dope" is that he will be here all right, but we won't and that at eighty, he will look very much as he does at seventy, when he looks very much like something under sixty.

—N. Y. E.

## Comfort Quality Service

What more can you ask in Summer Clothing when you can get them all at a Moderate Price?

### Blue Serge Suits, \$10 to \$50

Palm Beach, \$8 to \$15  
Kool Cloth, \$10 to \$20  
Homespun, \$15 to \$40  
Light Worsteds, \$15 to \$40  
Straw Hats, \$1.50 to \$6  
Genuine Panamas, \$5 to \$10  
Low Shoes, \$3.50 to \$10  
Fancy Sox, 25c to \$2.50  
Summer Shirts, \$1 to \$5  
Silk Shirts, \$4 to \$8  
Thin Underwear, 50c to \$5  
and everything else to wear. They are all Here. They are all Ready and they are all Right.

### Mullin's Home Store

Sixth and Market  
WILMINGTON

## Large Public Sale

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT MY STABLES IN GALENA, MD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1918

Will begin sale 11 a. m. sharp

35 to 40 Good Cows & Heifers  
6 Registered Holstein Heifers and 3 Registered Holstein Bulls from one year to 15 months old.

These cattle are from Mr. T. C. Dupont's herd, sire (Korndyke Pontiac Pet Junior 2d). The service of this bull will cost you \$100.00.

20 to 30 Head Horses and Mules  
Some are good stock; others only plugs.

Lot of Harness, Blankets and Carriages. At 1 o'clock will sell one Buick Bus, 14 passenger, good as new; One Vim Bus, in good shape; Two Ford Busses; One 5-passenger Ford Touring Car; One Ford Truck—all in good shape.

100 Pigs and Shoats  
Will sell anything for you at this sale on commission.

Will sell rain or shine.  
S. C. CALDWELL,  
Next sale will be July 12.

Engine, Thresher, Belting, etc. One 15 horse power Giser Engine, One 30 inch Cylinder by 54 inch Giser Thresher. One new Drive Belt.

This rig has only been run a few years and the Engine, Thresher and Belting is in first-class condition and will positively be sold for the high dollar.

Will sell this rig at 12.30 o'clock.



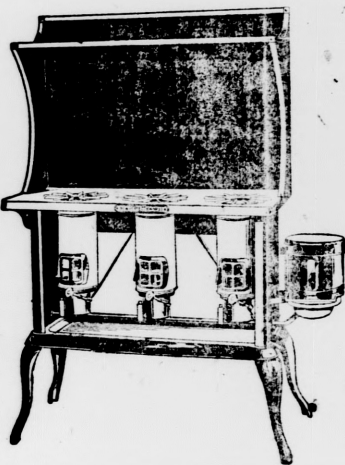
## How to Cut down your Fuel Expenses

THINK how much coal you burn in a range when you're not cooking. That's all wasted—money thrown away. And Uncle Sam wants every housewife who can, to save coal. Here is a good way for you to do your part. Use an oil cook stove instead of the fuel-wasting coal range. Then the only time you use fuel is when you are cooking. And that fuel, kerosene, is much more economical than coal.

## NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK-STOVES

not only give most satisfactory results—they save steps in house work and do all the cooking just as well (usually better) than a coal range.

Think how easy it is to strike a match and have an intense heat in less than a minute. No coal or wood to carry. No getting down on hands and knees to rake and poke at the fire. Your New Perfection is always ready when you are.



But after you do get your New Perfection be careful what kind of kerosene you use. There is only one kind that will always give most satisfactory results. It is called Atlantic Rayolight Oil to distinguish it from the other kinds. Ask for it by name. Atlantic Rayolight Oil is so highly refined that it burns without smoke, smell or sputter. Gives a more intense heat, too.

Select your New Perfection Oil Cook stove now. There's a dealer near you.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY  
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh



## The Particular Man—

the man of exacting tastes—and the man with ordinary demands in dress—will find it easy to choose the desired hat from our stock of good looking

## Straws

Plenty of Shapes and Styles here.

## A Liberal Stock Hat Means Easy Choosing for You

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY			
Brands,	1.50	2.50	Split Straws, 1.50 2.50
Panamas,	2.50	5.00	Bankoks, .25 .50

## Enjoy Summer Comfort in These Soft Negligee Shirts

### Undergarments for Every Man

No matter how hard you are to fit, and how exacting your demands—the chances are ten to one that you will find the Underwear you like here.

For Men's Union Suits, 5 grades, 3 styles, \$1.00 \$1.50  
For Boy's Union Suits \$ .50 \$.75

## The Globe Clothing Store

S. M. ROSENBERG, Proprietor

Middletown, Delaware

## Try The Experiment

If you have never had a savings account you cannot understand or appreciate what a satisfaction such an account is. When you get fully acquainted with the fact that you really have a savings account, even though small, you will begin to plan for its growth. You will find there are many things you can do without and you will put the cost of these things in the bank. As your account grows, so will your desire to increase it, grow and so will the means of doing it appear.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY  
S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts.,  
Wilmington, Delaware

The Transcript, \$1.00

## The Third Sale Day

being last Monday, our sales were very good, several of the Red Cross members called and expressed their appreciation of this offer, and did their bit, in buying to help out. Let us do all we can for next Monday, June 15th. SPECIAL PRICES will be made to all who mention their wish to help the sale for the Red Cross.

## Peterson's Department Store

Middletown, Delaware

## SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF three certain writs of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1918,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, and State of Delaware, with the brick house and other buildings thereon erected, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: 1. BEGINNING at a stone set in the centre of the Marsh Road, in a line of other lands of Isaac S. Talley; thence by said Talley's land, south forty-five degrees and thirty-five minutes, east four hundred and fifty-seven feet and six inches to a stone set in a line of land of Charles Wesley Weldin; thence thereby and land of Irvin W. Pierce, south forty-one degrees and twenty-four minutes west, one thousand and six feet, to the northwesterly side of the Wilmington and Philadelphia Turnpike Road, thence thereby twenty-six feet to the centre point of the said Marsh Road; thence north eighteen degrees and twenty-one minutes east eleven hundred and forty-five feet and six inches to a stone set in the centre of the Marsh Road, being the place of BEGINNING. Containing within said lands, five acres, one rod and twenty-seven perches of land, be the same more or less.

No. 2. BEGINNING at a point in the center line of the Wilmington and Philadelphia Turnpike Road, at the distance of about three hundred and eighty-three feet, northeasterly from the intersection of the Marsh Road with the center line of the said turnpike road thence by a line at right angles to said turnpike road, north twenty-three degrees and three minutes west, twenty-seven feet and eight inches to a post on the northerly side of said turnpike road, said point being, sitsuate one hundred and ninety-eight feet and one inch southeasterly from the southeasterly corner of a large gate post, a corner for land recently conveyed by Irvin W. Pierce to Oliver A. Mendenhall; thence still by the same course (north twenty-three degrees and three minutes west and by other land of the said Irvin W. Pierce, the further distance of one hundred and thirty-five feet, six and one-half inches to an oak stump in line of other land of the said Irvin W. Pierce; thence by said Irvin W. Pierce's land south forty-two degrees, fifty-four and one-half minutes west, about four hundred and forty feet and nine inches to the center line of the aforesaid Wilmington and Philadelphia Turnpike Road, and thence along the same, parallel to the fence on the northerly side thereof, and distant twenty-seven feet and eight inches therefrom, north sixty-six degrees and fifty-seven minutes, east, about three hundred and seventy feet to the place of beginning. Containing within said bounds, exclusive of that part embraced within the lines of said turnpike road, forty-seven one hundredths of an acre be the same more or less. Reserving unto said Irvin W. Pierce, his heirs and assigns, the right to enter upon the northeasterly end of said tract of land, herein conveyed, for the purpose of relaying or repairing the drain leading from the tract of land reserved by the said Irvin W. Pierce across said northeasterly end of the tract of land, and running into the aforesaid Wilmington and Philadelphia Turnpike Road.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Vitis T. Fecht, Executor of Vitis Fecht, deceased, Sheriff's Mortgage of Vitis Fecht and Julia Fecht, his wife, deceased, mortgagors, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 12th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1918,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL the messuage, tract, piece or parcel of land situated in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a point in the middle of Marsh Road about eight hundred and twenty-two feet and six inches northeasterly from the north side of the Philadelphia Turnpike Road said point being in the line of the northeasterly side of a roadway, laid out twenty-five feet wide through lands of the estate of William P. Weldin, deceased, and a corner of land of Isaac S. Talley; thence along side of said roadway and by land now or late of Isaac S. Talley, north sixty degrees fifteen minutes west, five hundred and eighty-three feet two inches to a corner; thence still by land of said Isaac S. Talley, north fifty-five degrees four minutes west thirteen hundred and thirty-one feet, and seven inches to a point in a line of land of Edward Bringham, Jr., thence by land of said Bringham, south forty-seven degrees seven minutes west, three hundred and thirty-nine feet ten inches to a corner in a line of land of William G. Mahaffy; thence along land of said Mahaffy south forty-three degrees thirty-one minutes east, twelve hundred and sixty-five feet, two inches to a corner of land of Nicholas Spieles; thence along lands of said Spieles, and of William Davidson, north fifty degrees, thirty-three minutes east five hundred and eighty feet and ten inches to a corner in said Davidson's land and on the southwesterly side of the twenty-five feet roadway; thence along land of said Davidson, and the southwesterly side of the said roadway, distant twenty-five feet southwesterly from and parallel to the first mentioned course, south sixty degrees fifteen minutes west five hundred and ninety-seven feet and eight inches to a point in the middle of the Marsh Road; thence thereby north eighteen degrees twenty-five minutes east twenty-five feet six inches to the place of Beginning. Containing within said bounds, exclusive of road thirteen and 84/100 acres be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Vitis T. Fecht and Frances C. Fecht, Executors of Vitis Fecht, deceased (Julia T. Fecht, wife of Vitis Fecht, and co-mortgagor, being also dead) and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 12, 1918.

CATTLE PASTURE

Best cattle pasture in the State, Long Island farm on the Delaware river, plenty of water, grass and shade, one dollar a head per month.

J. F. Fox,  
Odesa, Del.

## One of the Finest Farms

IN KENT COUNTY, MD., AT PUBLIC SALE

Under and by virtue of a Power of Attorney executed to the undersigned by the widow and heirs at law of the late John W. Boggs, duly executed, acknowledged and recorded among the Land Records of Kent County, Maryland, I will offer at public sale in front of the Court House Door in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, on

Tuesday, the 25th Day of June, '18

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock noon

## ALL THAT FINE FARM

situated, lying and being on the south side of the Public Road leading from Chestertown to Crumpton, known as the "Ginn Farm" or "The Boggs Farm" containing 301 Acres of Land, more or less

This magnificent estate is one of the most productive in Kent County. It lies along the shores of Chester River. The soil is a rich loam, fine subsoil, and yields fine crops.

The farm is especially adapted to the growth of grain, grass and stock. There is an apple and pear orchard of 300 trees. It is under good fencing and has a splendid meadow.

This farm lies two miles from Crumpton and is only 1-2 mile from school and five miles from railroad station. It is eight miles from Chestertown, and adjoins the lands of the late Alday Clements.

The buildings consist of a newly new 9-room frame dwelling with water in the house. Few farms in Kent equal to this are so splendidly located and likely to be on the market. It will return an excellent interest to the purchaser and is one of the most desirable places upon which to make a home and reside in Kent.

Mr. William D. Boggs, at Crumpton, will take pleasure in showing the farm to any intending purchaser. Possession will be given January 1st, 1919, and the purchaser will have all the rights of an incoming tenant to feed wheat, prepare the grounds, etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale and the balance to be secured by note or notes of the purchaser, payable in one and two years from the day of sale. All unpaid purchase money to bear interest from day of sale. The purchaser gets no part of this year's crops. All title papers at cost of purchaser.

WILLIAM B. COPPER, Under Power of Attorney.

HOPE H. BARROLL, Attorney.



At the Pinnacle of Hope, Desire, Achievement lies

## Success

which comes to him only who courts it. The foundation of

## Business Success

is the Bank Account. Have you laid the foundation?

We are interested in your

## Success.

## Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, President, W. K. BETTS, Cashier,  
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres., FRANK R. POOL, Asst. Cashier.  
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

EFFICIENCY—"TILCHMANS" OVER THIRTY YEARS UNEXCELLED

All Fertilizers  
Factory, Saulisbury, Maryland  
twelve various Brands, Special Adopted Mixtures  
for Corp, Tomatoes, Potatoes and all Kinds of Trucks  
Compound Top-Dresser for Wheat and Grass

OUR FERTILIZERS ARE MADE OF HIGH GRADE MATERIALS AND WE CLAIM THEM TO BE 100 PER CENT. EFFICIENT AS PRODUCERS

SOD BY  
J. N. KIRK Middletown Delaware

## Fire Works Ordinance

Prohibiting the Use of Fire Works within the incorporate limits of The Town of Middletown, Delaware.

Be it enacted by the Board of Town Commissioners of The Town of Middletown, Delaware, in Assembly met, on this Fifth day of June A. D. 1918 as follows to-wit:

On and after the fifth day of June, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to set off Fire-works of any description, within the limits of The Town of Middletown, Delaware, any person or persons violating the above ordinance will be guilty of committing a common nuisance and liable to a fine not less than one dollar and costs, nor more than ten dollars and costs, and in default of same to be committed to the Workhouse for a term not exceeding Sixty days, at the discretion of the Alderman.

WALTER S. LETHERBURY, Pres.

William N. Donovan, Sec'y.

## Valve-In-Head Motor Cars BUICK AND CHEVROLET SHALLCROSS' GARAGE

E. M. SHALLCROSS, Prop.

Phone 110 for Demonstration.